वित्त मंत्रालय के अधिकारी विश्व बैंक अथवा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर

1423. **श्री जर्नादन यादवः** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे किः

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय के कितने अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो विश्व बैंक अथवा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन अधिकारियों की सत्यनिष्ठा सत्यापित की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच के बाद कितने अधिकारियों की सत्यनिष्ठा संदिग्ध पाई गई है और ऐसे अधिकारियों के प्रति सरकार का क्या रवैया है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त सिन्हा): (क) चार अधिकारी जो वित्त मंत्रालय में कार्य कर रहे थे उन्हें विश्व बैंक अथवा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष में प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया है और वहां कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी हां, इन अधिकारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति के समय सतर्कता के दृष्टिकोण से इन्हें निर्दोष पाया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Central Excise Revenue for Maharashtra

1424. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total Central Excise Revenue for Maharashtra for the last three years;

(b) Out of this, what is the total Central Excise Revenue from the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra for the same period;

(c) Out of this (*i.e.* a above) what is the Central Excise Revenue from the Mumbai or Greater Mumbai during the same period; and

(d) what steps are being taken to boost the recovery of Central Excise dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. JANARTHANAM): (a) to (c) Central Excise Revenue from Maharashtra State, Mumbai Zone and Vidarbha region as per departmental records is given below:

(Rs. 00 Crore)

Year	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Vidarbha
1995-96	109	75	7
1996-97	118	77	7
1997-98(P)	121	78	6

(P) Provisional

(d) Appropriate administrative, legal and other measures are taken from time to time to boost the recovery of Central Excise Revenue.

Income Tax Revenue from Maharashtra

1425. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) the total Income-tax revenue from Maharashtra for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) out of this, the total Income-tax revenue from the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra for the same period;

(c) the total Income-tax revenue from Mumbai or Greater Mumbai for the same period; and

(d) what steps are being taken to boost up the recovery of Income-tax dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. JANARTHANAM): (a) The total collection of Corporation Tax and Income-tax in Maharashtra State during the last three financial year are as under:—

Fin. years	Corporation Tax	Income-tax
	(Rs. in crore)	
1995-96	7833.22	4871.54
1996-97	8556.20	5853.89
1997-98	8459.50	5255.62

(b) The figures of Corporation Tax and Income-tax collected from Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra during the last three financial years are given below:—

Fin. years	Corporation Tax	Income-tax
	(Rs. in crore)	
1995-96	41.00	196.00
1996-97	216.00	209.00
1997-98*	261.00	346.00

(*Inclusive of VDIS)

(c) The collections made under Corporation Tax and Income-tax in Mumbai Region during the last three financial years are as under:—

Fin. years	Corporation Tax	Income-tax
	(Rs. in crore)	
1995-96	7440.99	3760.40
1996-97	7927.48	4387.46
1997-98	7786.95	3942.00

(d) The steps taken to reduce/collect the outstanding demand are given below:—

Income-Tax Act prescribes a statutory procedure for collection and recovery of taxes. The recovery of the outstanding tax is a continuous process. The process starts after the demand falls due after 30 days of the service of the Demand Notice. Thereafter, action is taken by Assessing Officer in respect of unstayed demand by attaching bank accounts, charging interest, levying penalty etc. In difficult cases, matter is referred to Tax Recovery Officer who takes various coercive measures as per the Act like attachment and sale of defaulter's movable and immovable properties, arrest of defaulter and his detention in prison, appointment of Receiver for the management of the defaulter's movable and immovable properties. The recovery action taken by the Assessing officers and TROs is closely monitored by the higher Income-tax authorities.

Further dossier cases having outstanding demand of Rs. 10 lakhs and above are monitored by higher authorities on a regular periodic basis and necessary instructions are issued for taking various coercive measures for effecting the recovery of demand.

Notification Empowering CLB to deal with Defaulting NBFCs

1426. SHRI DEBABRATA BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India had empowered the Company Law Board to order the defaulting Non-Banking Financial Companies to refund the payment of principal and interest to the investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the details of the notification issued by RBI;

(d) whether these provisions will also be applicable to Residuary Non-Banking Companies;

(e) whether the CLB has already initiated action for scrutinising the cases of the default; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. JANARTHANAM): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that in case a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) does not refund the deposit amount after the due date, the depositor is required to file an application to the concerned bench of the Company Law Board (CLB) in terms of CLB Regulation 1991 and under Sec. 45QA of RBI Act. The Board can order the Company to make repayment of such deposits